

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1888.

Does President Cleveland Want Mayor Grace for Governor?

We learn through our esteemed contemporary, the Washington Post, that "President CLEVELAND is credited with a desire to have ex-Mayor GRACE made the nominee for

Governor of New York." We had previously understood that Mr. CLEVELAND was not inclined to take a hand in selecting the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York; but it is none the less certain that the Hon. WILLIAM R. GRACE would be a suitable and harmonious candidate to run for that office in conjunction with the National Democratic ticket.

Yet this is a matter to be settled by the Democratic State Convention, and candor compels us to say that the probabilities do not at present point to the nomination of Mr. GHACE, but rather to that of DAVID BENNETT HILL. Still, there is no doubt that strong and decided expression from Mr. CLEVELAND would be influential with the Convention; but it would have to be an outright and unequivocal expression. No second hand, unsupported report of unofficial wishes or conversation would be likely to answer the purpose.

All Together!

An esteemed contemporary and eminent Democratic war horse, the Albany Times, docan't like the way in which its enforced associate, the New York Times, while working ostensibly for CLEVELAND, never loses the opportunity to abuse SAMUEL J. RANDALL and DAVID BENNETT HILL, the two Democrats who it is no exaggeration to say surpass all others in influence in the pivotal State of New York.

"The New York Times wants to elect CLEVELAND all by itself," says our Albany friend; and herein it fails to present the situation in its essential character.

If the New York Times could realize its ideal canvass it would be the election of CLEVE-LAND all by himself, without the Democracy, particularly that protectionist portion of it dwelling in New York, New Jersey, and Con-

Our New York neighbor has been described as the leading CLEVELAND advocate in this city. If it does not wish to be the most damaging element in the canvass, it had better cease reviling other eminent Democrats and try for a party victory as well as for the peculiar success of the candidate who enjoys the luxury of its especial

The Boulanger-Floquet Affair.

Gen. BOULANGER'S resignation of his seat in the Chamber of Deputies and his subsequent duel with Premier FLOQUET have at least served to bring the ex-Minister of War once more into the foreground. The effect, however, of these incidents on the political movement which he represents cannot be with certainty determined before next Sunday, when he is to be a candidate for reelection in the Department of Ardeche.

If we have correct reports of the scene

which took place in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, Gen. BOULANGER seems to have been rather roughly treated by the Republican majority. He had a perfect right to advocate the dissolution of Parliament and an early revision of the Constitution. His arguments should have been met by arguments, but that Prime Minister FLOQUET could not do, having himself acknowledged revision to be indispensable. He fell back accordingly on coarse personalities, reviling his opponent on the ground that some of the photographs of BOULANGER which are everywhere on sale, are said to have been made in Germany, and taunting him with the failure of his candidate in the Charente election, which in fact turned out still more unluckily for the Republicans, since one of Boulanger's Bonapartist coadjutors was successful. It was, indeed, a grievous in-France, and who is notoriously eager to re- that they were young in polemics, none of gain Alsace-Lorraine, that his interests lay | the three being more than 10 years old. with his country's national enemy. It was this charge, which seems to us as silly as it was aggravating, which caused BOULANGER the Chamber to censure the General while unfair that BOULANGER resigned his seat.

The challenge of course came from Fro-QUET, who, according to the regulations of the so-called code of honor, was the offended do not wonder that the parishloners party, having been publicly taxed with mendacity. The choice of weapons devolved on his opponent, who selected the sword, a weapon of which the would naturally expect to be a greater master than a civilian. Reports vary, however, as to Premier FLo-QUET'S skill with the rapier. According to one telegraphed account, he held his sword like a tyro, and his escape from death was he is very proud of her, and has a manify disa kind of mirnels. According to another, he exhibited quite as much proficiency in fence as his antagonist, who was severely, if not fatally wounded. From the point of view of a l'avisian, the part piayed by Froquer in this affair of honor is highly creditable, particularly when contrasted with | proving of a proposition to establish orders JULES FERRY'S refusal to fight with Bou-LANGER, except upon derisory conditions.

Although Gen. BOULANGER was worsted in this duel, it does not follow that his prestige will be impaired, since he bore himself with the bravery expected of him, being eager to go on fighting after he had been dangerously wounded in the throat. But the political outcome of this incident will, as we have said, be plainly revealed a week hence by the election to fill a vacuacy in the

Some Religious Occurrences.

week, which, because of their religious bearing, are peculiarly fit for Sunday contemplacal relation because, for the most part, they

in the newspapers. one of the most perplexing recorded during the week. It seems that, although the chapel over which he presides is supported and his own salary paid by Mr. JOHN ELSEY, a wealthy convert to the faith cure doctrines, Mr. Philips has persisted in preaching from the text that "it is easier for a carnel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of The inference might be that forming their work of piety, charity, and the postor's independence of character and | education for more than half a century. The unswerving devotion to truth as it is presented by Scripture are stronger than his regard for his self-interest. If that were so he would, of course, be deserving of com- grown to a numerous body, with hundreds mendation as a high and noble spirit. But of sisters, branches in various parts of

what shall we say when we are told that at the world, and many affiliated houses. the very time when he was so preaching the Rev. Mr. PHILIPS was striking for a raise of salary from \$800 to \$1,000 a year? That looks very much as if he were trying to frighten Mr. ELSEY into compliance with his demand by threatening him with hell fire, and, so looking, it looks very badly; though, as he is a handsome young man, the unmarried women of the congregation are, of course, standing by him.

There were several serious and some curious church quarrels reported. For instance, the Baptist church at Bellwood, Georgia, has become a very bear garden because of a difference of opinion between the sexton on one hand and the pastor and deacons on the other as to the moral character of sleight-ofhand tricks introduced as a part of the diversions at a church festival. The sexton, it seems, refused to act as doorkeeper on conscientious grounds, but the others had no such scruples, and vesterday the telegraph reported that the flock was rent asunder with dissensions as to the matter, several of the deacons having been found guilty of lying, and members having been expelled on various charges. Yet the whole lamentable affair is the result of a discussion over the moral nature of what really has no moral nature at all. How much better is the outcome of the

trouble in the Baptist church at West Newton in Massachusetts! There the dissension was caused by accusations of miscenduct against the pastor, for which five members were dismissed from the church as malicious slanderers. But on Thursday the pastor came out like a man, confessed that the charges were true, and relieved the innocent brethren excluded. He did wrong in the first instance, but he followed the admonitions of Scripture, and earned just commendation by confessing his fault, praying for forgiveness, and stepping down and out. He did not refuse to face the music, after the manner of the Reformed Church paster at Passaic in New Jersey, who recently ran off to parts unknown when his false pretences to piety were exposed, but acknowledged his fault like a man of courage and conscience. Nor did he attempt to brazen it out by browbeating his accusors and persisting in a lie.

Three cases illustrate the difference of opinion as to the office and propriety of prayer. On Thursday a little girl attending a picnic at Lancaster in Pennsylvania was abducted by a tramp, and when she was found and he caught by a large searching party the first impulse of the crowd was to hang the wretch to the nearest tree, but, we are told, "wiser counsels prevailed, and the whole crowd joined in a prayer and praise meeting for the recovery of the child," after which the tramp was carried to jail. That was a sensible, a legal, and a truly plous proceeding. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay;" but gratitude to God must be expressed as a bounden duty. Yet, when a negro was lynched at Wytheville, Virginia, on Wednesday, the crowd did not offer up thanks for their success in finding the brute, though they allowed him a few minutes in which to pray for his own soul. The lynchers, for their part, were, of course, anxious that he should go straight to hell.

But prayers may be inopportune and out of place, as, in our opinion, were those of the Salvation Army women who on Tuesday forced their way into the most fashionable saloon in the town of Atlanta, and held a vociferous prayer meeting there against the protests of the proprietor and his undoubtedly legal rights. Instead of bringing peace, they brought war, and were very properly arrested and locked up.

Theological controversies are always unprofitable as a method of advancing religlous truth. They are more enjoyed by the devil than by the angels of light. As an illustration we have only to refer to the efforts of two Catholic boys of Jersey City to convert a Protestant playmate by religious argument. The Protestant resisted, and fought his ground in words so obstinately that on Thursday the others resorted to blows, a frequent consequence of such controversy, and having thrashed the youngster roundly suit for FLOQUET to tell a man who, in his father has sworn out a warrant for their official career, had rendered solid service to arrest. But it is to be said in their excuse

How good men are sometimes the victims case of the Buffalo Methodist minister who word was unparliamentary, but it was outraged husband, who mistock him for scarcely equitable for the presiding officer of another man. It is true that the father of the assallant has apologized to the preacher. allowing his assailant to go unrebuked. It but the incident was exceedingly disagreeawas by way of protest against treatment | ble, all the same. It shows how careful which impartial men will no doubt pronounce people should be in establishing identities. Because there are elderly mashers, it cannot reasonably be inferred that every elderly man is a masher. of the Rev. Mr. Dalby are indignant, and that they are not so ready as this good parthrash a reputable minister as a masher because of mistaken identity. But it is to position to defend her against insult.

Enrolling Women.

The action of the Presbyterians in World's Convention at London in unanimously apof deaconesses, shows how rapidly Protestant prejudices against the organization of women for rellerious work have been disappearing during recent years.

This has been in part the result of a change in religious sentiment, but probably it is still more due to the change of opinion as to the proper sphere of woman's activities which has taken place within the last generation. Women having become more prominent in secular affairs, it is natural that the Church, of which they are the mainstay, should consider methods for utilizing their demonstrated practical abil-There were some occurrences reported last | ities and their fervid zeal in the work of religion also. The Presbyterians, though the most conservative of all the tion, and it is the more desirable that we Protestant sects, therefore follow the examshould put them together here in their logi- ple of the Episcopalians in taking a step which a few years ago would have been dewere scattered about as minor items of news | nounced as tending Romeward, but is now approved and justified as sensible and logi-The case of the Rev. Mr. Philips, the cal. Their Council has simply declared that faith curs paster of Jersey City, is one of | feminine picty and energy should be put to the most interesting and at the same time | methodical use in the Church instead of being allowed to go to waste, or to be expended in unorganized and desultory effort. Though the Protestant deaconess or sister, with her peculiar garb, has long been a familiar object in Germany, it was not until recent years that she appeared in England and this country, and then only after a bitter fight with Protestant prejudice. The

modern German deaconesses have been per-

order, or association, was instituted at Kai-

serworth, on the Rhine, in 1836, by a Protes-

tant pastor named FLIEDNER, and has since

But the first of the English sisterhoods was not started until 1847, when Dr. PUSEY, amid a storm of opposition, established one of these communities. Then came the Sisters of Mercy, founded by Miss LYDIA SELLON, and afterward the Community of St. John the Baptist, of which several American women were members, one of them, Miss Helen Folsom, or Sister Helen Mar-GARET, establishing a house of the order in this city. Now there are more than a score of sisterhoods in England, and the garb of the Protestant sister is frequently seen in this country.

Besides these, institutions of deaconesses have been founded in England through the efforts of Dean Howson, but they have a less number of inmates, and the system seems to have practically failed. The sisterhoods, with their more ascetic life and more strictly conventual character, are more successful in appealing to feminine religious sentiment, and they have gained strong root, despite the prejudices which still exist against them. The Rev. Dr. Dix founded the Sisterhood of St. Mary at New York in 1965, and Bishop Horatto Potter the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd in 1869, and since then Bishop HENRY C. POTTER has favorably regarded such communities, and has taken the yows of Mr. Huntington, who dedicated himself to a monastic life.

In these communities the vows are not commonly for life, and members are free to give up the vocation; but there are some, if not many of the sisters who insist on making the vows perpetual, and the increasing tendency is perhaps that way. There are also in various parishes organizations of women for pious work which partake of the character of sisterhoods, and the opinion of Episcopalians, once so strong against such orders is undergoing a radical change, and they are now commended and encouraged by Church conventions. The plan approved of by the Presbyterian

Council on Monday was described by the

Chairman of the committee proposing it, Prof. CHARTERIS of Edinburgh, as differing materially from the German system of deaconesses and the Episcopal sisterhoods. It is to enroll women under the Church Session to assist in religious work, and after several years of training to have the Presbytery set apart as deaconesses "those who are willing to devote their lives to the work," they to give their whole time to the duty while such, but with liberty to retire when they choose. That is, there will be no life vows. But it is not improbable that the Presbyterians, like the Episcopalians, will find that the more the sisterhoods approximate to the character of the conventual or-

ders the more attractive will they be to

women and the more thrifty the growth of

the institution. The subject of deaconesses which the Presbyterians are considering in London, it is interesting and important to remember. the Methodists also discussed with great earnestness at their General Conference in this city, and it is probable that they, too will soon be establishing religious orders of women to give occupation for the restless feminine energy of modern times.

New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

The statistics of the census of 1880 as to the manufacturing interests of the doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have an especial interest at this time. Of the three, New York ranks as the first State in the Union in the number of its manufacturing establishments, the number of hands employed in them, and the aggregate value of its manufacturing capital and manufactured products. The two others stand among the chief manufacturing States.

Together these States alone do more than one-quarter of the manufacturing business of the Union, as will appear from this table:

Whole Union. The Three States, 254,852£2,790,272,404 \$740,953,443 Capital Handsemployed 2,732,625 633,031 8947.953.795 Year's wages paid...... \$947.953,795 Value of products \$5,368,579,191 \$288,218,502

These figures indicate how vast the manufacturing interest is in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and since 1880 it has greatly increased. They show, also, that in no other part of the Union is there so much at stake and so many people concerned in the prosperity of manufactures. In 1880 the of a cruel misunderstanding is shown in the sum paid in wages alone to inhabitants of those States employed as hands in manuto give the Prime Minister the lie. The | was thrashed as an insolent masher by an | facturing establishments was nearly \$300,-000,000, and now it must be very much more,

In the city of New York alone 227,352 hands were employed, and there was paid to them in wages during the census year \$97. 030,921; in Brooklyn 47,587 hands received \$22,487,457; in Jersey City 11,138 received \$4,622,655. All told, in these three cities the manufacturing population was more than 300,000 in 1880, and in 1883 it must be balf a million at least.

These facts furnish a practical explanation of the political solidarity of the three States son to let the young man of as having sim- They are united by a community of interests, ply blundered. It is a serious matter to and there are no other States in the Union whose population so extensively pass from one to the other in the pursuit of their occupabe said in extenuation of the blunderer that tions or for general business purposes. The his wife is a "beautiful little brunette" and | average floating population of this city is estimated at 400,000, and it is largely made up of residents of the contiguous States of New Jersey and Connecticut. The census showed that in 1880, of 92,660 persons in Brooklyn engaged in mechanical and manufacturing industries, only 47,587 were employed in the town of their residence, and in Jersey City there were only 11,138 out of 17,412. The remainder were of course employed in New York, with comparatively few exceptions; and of the whole number of people engaged here in work during the day very many thousands go at night to homes in New Jersey and Connecticut.

These three States, then, are closely bound together in their material interests, and the diffusion of a common political sentiment among them is easy.

Campaign Hats and Coats. Partisanship already has its buttons and its bandannas, but it also wants hats. For

the Inter-Ocean: "Am I right in thinking that the Republican hat is very light gray in color, the Democratic hat differing only in having a black band? Please state explicitly the style and color of the hats to be worn in this campaign, as adopted by the National Committees of the Republi

instance, a correspondent thus inquires of

The Inter-Ocean replies that the National Committees have not recommended or adopted any particular style of campaign hat, although "several Republican clubs have adopted light gray hats, and several Democratic clubs have done the same." For the benefit of other inquirers of the sort we will say that the Kansas City Times, Democratic authority of the highest importance, says that "the pearl plug is generally recognized as the proper CLEVELAND hat." No black band is mentioned, and naturally, as between the partisan hats, the

course, the pearl gray plug can well be decorated with the red bandanna as a pugaree. In the matter of campaign clothes, we can say with equal confidence that the Demo- , at

cratic suit is gray in color and short in the coat tails. That is the new costume adopted by the President in place of his old-fashioned black Prince Albert. The crayat should be red, since that color would admit the use of

the bandanna about the neck, and the effect would be both enlivening and economical. But never mind hats or coats. Take them both off, all of you, and sail in for a solid old Democratic scrimmage, with no Mugwumpery in it!

Samuel J. Randall,

Concerning this great Democrat, this un diluted American, now lying on the bed of sickness in Washington, a friend in Wayne county writes to us:

"I feel that to this one man the wageearners of the United States are more deeply indebted than to any score of others put together."

True words! Let us hope that RANDALL may soon be restored to health and the service of his fellow countrymen!

The attempt of our neighbor, the Tribune

to excite political animosity by reviving the statement that President CLEVELAND once belonged to an anti-Tilden club in Buffalo is vain. The question is, not what happened years ago, but what should be done now. Most of the old TILDEN men followed DANIEL MANNING IN SUPPORTING Mr. CLEVELAND four years ago, and those then averse, so far as we are aware, are for him now. The indictment of HENRY S. IVES by the

Grand Jury of Hamilton county, Ohlo, cannot but be regarded with satisfaction by every honest citizen. His utter and wanton con tempt for every principle of business morality deserved punishment more severe than the failure of his schemes, and the only regret is that it has not overtaken him sooner. Ives's career will lack completeness until it is crowned, as FERDINAND WARD'S was, by a transfer of his energies to the enforced service of the State.

According to the Washington Critic, the Democratic National Committee is amply provided with funds for the necessary expenses of the canvass:

name down for \$1,000,000, to be paid in installments of \$250,000, as the committee may require; Buicz of Obio is down for \$500,000; Herman Oblaicas of New York for a like sum; Edward Coopen for \$100,000, and the rich men of Tammany Hall pledge \$500,000. The New York County Democracy, to vie with Tammany, pledges as noney as the latter organization may give

This makes altogether about two millions and three-quarters, a sum ample, we suppose, for all the expenses that will have to be incurred. But we don't believe that any such big subscriptions have been made, and we assure gentlemen in all parts of the country who may wish to contribute toward the cost of a Democratic victory in November, that their offerings will be gladly received by the committee.

The religious revivalist HARRISON has had

a dull week with his down-town revival for the conversion of the sinners of Wall street and the removal of the iniquities that abound in that money loving locality. When he operated up in Jane street the poor and needy sinners of that region went to the altar in squads and joined the Harrison army with hasty foot steps, until 1,800 of them had been brought out of darkness into the light. But the sinners o Wall street appear to be hardened in their evil ways. They resist his appeals. They refrain from putting themselves within the range of his influence. The facts in the case are not easily accounted for. What is there in the business or life of Wall street that prevents Brother Habitson from winning as much success down there as he won in Jane street? It cannot be the love of filthy lucre, which, in our opinion, is not more absorbing there than it is elsewhere. It cannot be because of any peculiar lack of sensitiveness in the conscience which the revivalist must prick at the very outset of his work in the sinful soul. We presume that the subject will be investigated by Brother Habbison, and the result made known this week, when he terminates his efforts for the conversion of Wall street. Perhaps, if he could, before giving up his work, make a haul of some one of the more notorious sinners of Wall street, the example might prove attractive to others of less wickedness, and the tide might be turned in his favor. It is often said that in matters of business the operators of Wall street run together like a flock of sheep under the leadership of some powerful bull or bear, and, if this be the fact in worldly affairs, it may be as much of a fact in religious revivalism Brother Harrison is at liberty to take the hint.

Senator D. M. Sabin of Minnesota was in New York yesterday on his way to Waich Hill with his family, who will remain there for the sason. He is gaining in flesh, and begins to have the regulation Senatorial workshops. Concerning noulities he said. With avoirdupois. Concerning posities he said: "Why got 'em! What's the use of taiking any more it?"-Tribune.

Got what, Brother Sanix? The iim-iams?

JOHN WANAMARER has purchased MUN-macky's picture, "Christ for Colvay," as a composition to the velobrated "Christ Before Phate". It is said the paid \$100.00 for his latest porchase, the same as paid for the great artist's other production.—Sattimore Sua-

Then JOHN is the owner of the two worst big pictures of modern times, or of any times Of all humbugs no other is so offensive as that which uses the Christian religion as its means of imposture; and when the fraud is practised in the realm of art, it is even more revolting than when it is in the sphere of trade. No doubt WANAMAKER is a money-making man, but Sedelmeyer can give him 90 points

out of 100, and win every time. Besides, the story that he paid \$100,000 is also humbug. The figure was \$20,000.

From the Kansas City Times.
There was a little quiet botting on the Presideutial election yesterday. After a few moments of brave men who have been so long and so cruelly treated bantering a rich cattle man succeeded in inducing a well-known commission merchant to take a bet of to one that Mr. Cleveland would be redected. The following propositions were made but not accepted:

Vance, but Mills insists upon his clause. Unless Mills withdraws from his position there will be a terrible break. Vance said to-day openly "Unless that clause is stricken out we cannot hope to carry Connecticut."

The Man, Or His Principles. From the Atlanta Constitution.

As to whether Mr. Randall will be called on to take part in the campaign in New York or New Jer-sey, is a matter that may well be left to time and the occasion. If New York and New Jersey are carried by cisely the arguments employed by Mr. Randall in 1884.

What Will Kill the Republicans. From the London Pall Mall Gazette.

The demoralization of the Republicans is complete. Free trade will kill them and it is better hat they should be beaten than succeed. They are, in fact, as destitute of ideas as they are of capable leaders.

Under a Protective Tariff, Too. From the Washington Post.

The significant fact is published that a tube Chumesero (an expert in wines and proud of rorks of Boston has just shipped (0.8) tubes to a shipbuilding firm in Glasgow.

That most interesting philanthropic and religious order. The King's Daughters, have bessed the Bret black band belongs to the Republicans. Of number of a monthly periodical to be called the Silver Cross. It contains thirty-two pages devoted to those subjects which immediately concern this admirable organization. The name of the editor is not given, but we carnessly commend the judgment, good taste, and ing of the Stiver Cross

MR. CLEFELAND ON SILVER, His Views and Alarms of 1885, Reprinted

To the Hon, A. J. Warner and Others, Members of th

GENTLEMEN: The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites, and indeed obliges, me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become the objects of my official care and partial responsibility. Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just, and I accept the suggestion the same friendly spirit in which has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis, which, under the operation of the act of Congress of Feb. 28. 1878, is now close at hand. By a compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the Federal Treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins which are now worth less than 85 per cent, of the gold dollar prescribed as "the unit of value," and which, with the silver certificates representing such oin, are receivable for all public dues. Being thus receivable, while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of \$28,000,000 a year, it has followed, of necessity, that the flow of gold into the Treasury has been steadily diminished. Silver and silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal Treasury now available for the payment of the gold obligations of the United States and for the redemption of the United States notes, called "greenbacks," if ot airendy encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment.

These are facts, which, as they do not admit of difference of opinion, call for no argument, of difference of opinion, call for no argument. They have been forewarned to us in the official reports of every Secretary of the Treasury from 1878 until now. They are plainly affirmed in the last December report of the present Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the present House of Representatives. They appear in the official decuments of this Congress, and in the records of the New York Clearing House, of which the Treasury is a member and

ent realise of Representatives. They appear in the official deciments of this Congress, and in the records of the New York Clearing House, of which the Treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of the receipts and payments of the Federal dovernment and of the country pass.

These being the facts of our present condition, our danger and our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope that you coher whit me and with the great majority of our fellow citizens in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by a present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals from parting company; to prevent the disuse of gold in the Custom Houses of the United States in the duity business of the people; to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a fluancial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate, were it now to follow upon so long a peried of commercial depression, would involve the people of every city and every State in the Union in a prolonged and disastrous trouble. The revival of business enterprise and prosperity, so ardently desired and apparently so near, would be hopolessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places, and an unnrecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speed, would suffer still further decression by a scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toll. From would suffer still further depression by a scal-ing down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toll. From these impending calamities it is surely a most patriotic and grateful duty of the representa-tives of the people to deliver them. I am, gen-tiemen, with sincere respect, your fellow citi-zen.

ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1885. ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1885.

FOREIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST.

Rearing dogs for their skins is practised in Manchuris and Mongolia just as sheep farming elsowhere. The loss in transporting cattle across the ocean was in 1880 IT per cent. It has been reduced to 11 per cent. Three new comers to the Theatre Françaia Lidtner, Legault, and Laine, are said to possess no originality. It will interest many merchants and artists in this country to learn that M. Jules Cheret is "the master of modern pictorial advertisements" in Paris.

Mount Kenia in Zanzibar is declared by its first ascendant, Count Teleki, to be higher than the neighbor untain, Kilima Njavo, which is rated at 15,700 Count Paul Vanili says that "Rome is the best place

in Europe for arriving at the knowledge of diplomatic arrangements which the parties chiefly concerned would like to keep secret."

The Journal du Harre has found the acte de naissance

of Sarah Bernhardt. She was born in 1843 at Havre, Her mother was the daughter of a Berlin oculist, and her father was a Government official, who afterward committed suicide. Sarah's original name was Bosahe. This disposes of the story that she was Dutch.

Mr. Charles Dennichy, one of the great bankers of France, died on June 28. His name was on the bond given to Prince Bismarck in Rothschild's office, promising the 200,000,000 france indemnity to Germany as the urice for not murching the whole German army through Paris. The money was to be paid in gold, and when Bis-marck saw the signatures he postponed his demand for spot cash.

The condition of the slave trade may be estimated dreds of miles of katerdoscopic landscape. Mountains, rivers, and valleys, with spurs of rocky ridges cutting through tawny tarm fields far away; green meadows starred with lakes, and billowy ranges running toward the sea, while fifty miles of dense pine forests spanned the McCloud and Pitt to touch the snowy heads of the Sierras. And Oregon's rich prairies, linked to ours by a chain of silver-surfaced lakes; to the south, beyond the mighty Lassen Buttes, we catch a glimpse of dusky plains, with isles of clustering peaks. Three times I have seen all this, and yet I feel an Irresistible desire to go again. In spite of the labor and exhaustion attending the ascent, the vision from the top is worth a greater sacrifice."

We slowly descended the mountain, gazing silently toward Mount Shasta until the intervening silver fire shut off our view.

The train was two bours late that night, and so a lateraced from bidding Hall good-by we saw a radiant mantle lail on Shasta's head from the departing sun.

"And the closy of the Lord was like devour-Mountains, rivers, and valleys, with spurs of Algiers and Carthage, has felt it to be his duty to go to Europe to denounce its continuation. He has lately delivered must impassioned harangues from the pulpit of St. Sulpice, Paris. He says that the evidence is that 400,000 slaves are annually sold on the African shores. and that taking into account those killed in capturing them and the deaths from barbarous treatment, the

A Leading Republican Comes Over. From the Atlanta Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.-The latest accession to the ranks of tariff retorm is Judge Frank T. Reid, a leading Republican and the Republican nominee for viovernor of Tennessee four years ago, when the Republican ticket received the largest vote it over re-

ceived in Tennesses.

Judge Held said: "I still believe in the creed of the departing sun.

"And the glory of the Lord was like devouring fire on the top of the mount," he quoted
solemnly, and within its redected light we
parted hands. Republican party, with the exception that I polonger believe in the docume of a protective tariff, and as that is the distinctive, if not the sole issue in the present canvass, I think it my duty to vote against the party that maintains it, although on every other question I am in agreement with that party."

Meth's Troops at Gettysburg.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As you have published Col. Garnett's description of the batt's of detrysburz. I think it only an act of justice to many that you should republish this correspondence, sent by

me to the Charleston News and Observer).
"Con. Longwreet, in his speech at Gettysburg on the 2d inst, referring to his assault on the third day, praises One thousand dollars to \$500 that Mr. Cleveland would carry New York.
One thousand dollars to \$500 that Mr. Cleveland would be reclected,
One thousand dollars to \$500 that Mr. Cleveland would not carry four Northern States.
Five hundred dollars even that Mr. Cleveland would not carry four Northern States.
Five hundred dollars to \$1,000 that Gen. Harrison would not carry Indiana.

Mills and Vance Lock Horns Again.

Prom the M. Paut Daily Globe.
Washington, July 9.—Congressman Mills insists upon putting Sumaira tobacco wrappers on the free list. Congressman Vance of Connecticut says that will destroy the Connecticut tobacco trade. Other members of the Brigade, this discreanization when Light of them were clime to something over the first of Connecticut tobacco trade. Other members of the Brigade, this discreanization when Light of them surrendered in an open field, was been a few actions of the left brigade, this discreanization when Light of them surrendered in an open field, was which are to the regiment of something over the first of the regiment of the clearner to the connecticut says that will destroy the Connecticut tobacco trade. Other members of the Brigade, this discreanization when Light of them surrendered in an open field, was which are were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there were triops from Tennesses. Alabems and Virginia regiments there sand dotars to \$500 that Mr. Cleveland Pickett's and Trimble's troops, but carefully ignores

The figures used are official. I was at Gettysburg and there severely wounded. W. F. Bonn, Late First Lieutenant and A. D. C., Daniels's Brigade, Rode's Division. Scottasto Nece, N. C., July 12.

A Correction Regarding Mr. Shayne. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

statement has been made that Mr. Shayne, who has lately joined the Re, ublicate, is Secretary of the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association of which Mr. Eugene Keny is Treasurer, and that he (Mr. Shayne) was ap-Keily is Treasurer, and that he (Mr. Shayne) was appointed to take it over to old rivaland. Mr. Shayne it is
true, is one of the many mounters of the frish Paria,
mentary Fund Association who added the smed work of
collecting funds for irich Pariamentary nurposes but he
is not now and never has been secretary of the association. The committee has within its ranks Republicans
as well as Democrats, and no question of partisan American polities has been allowed to obtrude into our ranks
as a committee in the past and I know will not be
allowed in the future.

Secretary Irish Parliamentary Fund Association.

New York, July 13.

his stock)-Dumley, there is some rare old Burgundy that has been in my cellur for years. Its value cannot be est united its name money. Try it, old friend, and held he and year blue, of 1.

Pomicy dynamics the class and smacking his line. Not see had Charles by that. I say, what thereted hot weather we're harms?

Safe Only Between the Sheets.

Father (returned from business)—Well, has Tommy met with any serious accident to day? Mother—No, but (askieusly) it is a full hour yet before his bed time.

THE PROPOSAL TO CRUSH GOV. HILL. WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

but because of a well-settled view in their minds

that he would as a candidate run far ahead of the President, and that a large body of Hill

men, against any protest or effort which the

should not accept a renomination

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN.

Going Up to the Top of Shasta and Then

From the Overland Monthly

Now that we were within a few miles of

There is such a Purpose-Can it be Effi-Notwithstanding the autumnal coolness of the days and nights town life is virtually dead, ALBANY, July 14 .- A determined effort is Scarcely a familiar face is visible in the Pari or at Delmonico's, and club windows are apparent among certain close adherents of the Administration throughout the State to prenaturally deserted, as there is nothing piquant vent the renomination of Governor Hill, if or interesting to be seen from them. The possible, without any publicity in the matter; watering places are still in a state of quiet ex-pectancy. The time has not come for gayeties but to prevent it, if necessary, by any means, It is not alone because of the personal anger to begin, and cottagers at Newport, Lenox, and of Administration men toward the Governor Bar Harbor are enjoying the repose that they

have fairly earned after the tumult of the win-

ter and the annual wrestling with refractors

household elements which are apt to interfere

with the genial pleasantness of the spring.

Governor might make, would do their best to Things are shaping themselves in Newport advance his interest, even at the expense of the for a very pleasant season, with quite as much Presidential ticket. This would certainly not racketing as is good for any one. The predice discreet politics, but these men remember tions of dulness and inactivity have no the position of the Administration in 1885, foundation in common sense, for how can a when its indifference or worse toward Hill's place be dull where a large number of the best candidacy for Governor was manifested so society of the country are gathered tegether. broadly that the President had to make the trip and where the wealth of the residents provides to Buffale himself to vote, in order to allay the ample means to indulge their taste and inclinapopular distrust. Then, too, in some counties, notably in Albany, separate organizations of Hill men were formed for the openly avowed purpose only of seeing that he was not sold out at the polls by the Cieveland men.

The fact that Hill would run far ahead is too natent to admit of a doubt. Not even among the professed Cieveland Democrats, who are anti-Hill men, is there a doubt expressed of the greater popularity of the Governor over the President in this State. Their argument against his renomination, when they venture to make any at all, resis largety on his supposed antagonism to the President, which, they say, will take the shape not only of increasing his own tote, but decreasing that of the President. At any rate, a decided effort is now making throughout the State to render the idea of some one clee's nomination popular.

The State Committee, which is seen to issue a call for the State Convention to nominate a Governor, was formed at the spring Convention, with the idea in view of rendering the rejection of Hill casy. It remains the same in material now, though how the opinions of its individual members may have changed since Cleveland's nomination is not yet known. It will most probably be evinced in some way at the theeting of the Executive Committee at the Hoffman House on Tuesday next.

It is certain that should the Cleveland men feel themselves as strong there as they were at the formation of the present State Committee, the talk will all be against the renomination of Governor Hill. If not, they will entitled the Governor will a fine the resent state Committee, the talk will all be against the renomination of Governor Hill. If not, they will entered the Governor Hill. If not, they will eather the session of the Legislature meets here, some of the Governor whill a necessarily be absent, and thus the result is to be left to the uncontrolled decision of the Administration men. There are hease of old Democrats most earnest friends of the Governor, who prefer that he should not accept a renomination. popular distrust. Then, too, in some counties, tion for amusement? That the wild, irregular otably in Albany, separate organizations of kind of gayety which made the Newport season notorious many years ago will ever return is extremely unlikely. There are other places on the Atlantic coast which now have the monopoly of that sort of life, and which time has not yet mellowed down nor conventionality polished by incessant friction, as it has the one beautiful City by the Sea. But that this season will be far gayer than its two immediate predecessors there can be little or no doubt. The poio field alone will make a difference, as it not only furnishes a delightful meeting place but it awakens a common interest in the games, and brings together the best male element that society can supply for the teas, dinners, and dances that are expected to take place No matter how numerous and how charming the married and maiden belies may be, a watering place without men is like a ballroom without music, or a pudding without plums, and it is an undeniable fact that there must be some athletic or outdoor sport to attract so ciety men of the present generation apart from the mere accessions of dancing and flirting Already there is quite a detachment of New York's brigade of idlers at Newport, among whom are Mr. Woodbury Kane, John J. Astor Jr., Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Stanley Mortimer, Lispenard Stewart, and Edmund Warren and when Mr. Frank L. Griswold arrives with his hounds, and the excitement of the hunt is added to the interest of the pologames, there will be no scarcity of young fellows to give go and dash to the short Newport season.

Another important element of success will be the arrival of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for whom Stone villa is already in course of preparation, and who never fails by his dinners, dances, and picules to give a sour and impetus to the gayety which but few others know how to impart.

Polo at Newport this year is to be well conducted, and all the best players will take part in it. The Meadow Brook and the Country Club are already entered for the Newport Handicap Polo Cup, and the Rocksway Hunt Club has also entered teams. The Rockaways are showing excellent form, having gained aimost as sweeping a victory in their matches at Orange as they had done previously at Pelham.

Now that we were within a few miles of Shasta, it did not look so wholly white. Its snows were bloughed by many a rocky ridge, not perceptible at a groater distance. It did not, however, lose its supernatural appearance thereby, but rather gained an effect more startling by the sharp centract of lava rock and sweeps of snow. Shasta was named by Russian travellers, the proper derivation of the word being Tcheste, meaning chaste, pure. It is the culminating peak of the coast and Sierra ranges, and has an altitude of 14,444 feet. Its glaciers extend for more than two miles down its slopes. We sat for an hour on the hotel porch trying to familiarize ourselves with this strange mountain, but its unearthly aspect did not change for us.

"It is terrible to be up there!" said Hal, with almost a shudder. "One is in no danger of forgetting the experience. As I was bellowing that lava ridge this side of the Devil's Thumb. I saw far off on the snow a black object about the size of my linger, wrigiling and staggering about, falling flat occasionally, and then resuming its lantantic syrations. I observed it carefully, and discovered that the object was forked; and then it flashed through me that it was a man climbing the glacier. When our party reached the cleft peak that forms the summit, we were not by a perfect avalanche of clouds that tossed and tumbled about, giving a ghostly indistinctives to everything. We appeared to be in a world of unrealities, peopled by shadowy creatures that lengthened and contracted, and flung about their vast, white wings above the sieken-ing tumes that steamed up from the bissing. The engagement is reported of one of New York's greatest belies to Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde of Ballynastragh, county Wexford, Ireland, who has lately visited this country. The Esmondes are a very old Irish family, and are said to have been well known in county Wexford as far back as the tenth century. The present baronet is a fine young fellow, and as the lady, on her father's side, has a strain of Irish blood in her veins, there would seem to be a certain fitness in the match. But if all the beautiful women of whom we are so justly proud are to be transplanted to the other side, what is to become of our reputation for good looks in the next generation?

a ghostly indistinctness to everything. We appeared to be in a world of unresilties, peopled by shadowy creatures that lengthoned and contracted, and flung about their vast, white wings above the sickening tumes that steamed up from the hissing, apurting hot springs at our feet. A momentary parting of the clouds showed the sky blue as indigo, closing down in awiul nearness. Through a revolving glare the blood-red sun swang in the frightuin purple of the heavens, Fronting these unaccustomed elements a solemn dignity possessed the soul and gave a conscious feeling of infinitude. The loss of all familiar landmarks lent an indescribable terror to the seens. This dead volcano's throat is choked with snow. On its ley rim one of the ladies slipped and fell headlong over the fearful chasm. The guide caught her by one of her feet. Her escape from a horrible death was almost miraculous. We were nearly frozen with the cold, and yet our mouths were parened and hot as in a desert. Our hearts throbbed painfully, and we drew our breath in gasps.

"Before we commenced the descent a flerce blast tore the miss assunder, revealing the grandest pleture we shall ever behold on carth. From the majestic temple we could see hundreds of miles of kaleidoscopic landscape. Mountains, rivers, and valleys, with spurs of rocky ridges cutting through tawny tarm fields There must be something very fascinating about Richfield, as the same people go there year after year, and seem never to weary of its broad, densely shaded streets green lawns, tennis courts, and lovely lake and mountain scenery. It is almost the only Northern watering place now where the old hotel life is kept up-and where there are few or no cottages to be let. Mr. and Mrs. McAllister are at their old quarters in the Spring House, and seem to find the motley crowd surrounding them rather amusing than otherwise. Mr. R. S. Tailer has given liberally for the embellishment and improvement of the place, and drives his coach over the hard roads. to and from Cooperstown, and the various points of attraction in the neighborhood, with as much interest this year as ever. Col. Reed is there also, but thus far has not handled the ribbons of his four-in-hand with the prettiest woman in the place at his side, as has been his custom these many years. Richfield is the stronghold of lawn tennis. Its courts are as the sands of the seashore for multitude, and it should turn out champion players, the prac-

tice is so universal and incessant. From Richfield to Southampton is a change like a transformation scene, and a stranger going from one to the other would hardly believe that they were in the same country or inhabited by people of the same nationality. This Long Island village has grown enormously in the last few years, and now shelters a community of cottagers who have driven out the aboriginal boarding houses as the red man has been driven back by the white. The borders of the rather minute lake, which is much cherished and admired by landowners, are now dotted with picturesque cottages, for, thanks to Mrs. William S. Hoyt, formerly Miss Nettle Chase, who almost invented Southampton, picturesqueness seems to be indigenous to the soft. Mr. Hoyt, by the way, having sold his cottage advantageously, has built another at Shinnecock, but Mrs. Hoyt still retains her interest in her old home, and drives out free quently, besides giving many lunches and entertainments for young people. Mr. Bowers Lee's pretty cottage has also been sold, and is now the Meadow Club house; and the church on the sandnills, in which the late Mr. Wyllys Betts took so warm an interest, has been en larged and is this summer under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Rainsford, Dr. Thomas, Mr. James G. K. Duer, Mr. James F. Ruggles. the Hamptons, Robbs, Hendersons, and Frank Lees are among the many who own or rent cottages, and have helped to make Southampton the charming place it is. Its unrivatied climate, which it shares with all Long Island's

factor in its favor, however. Watering place orchestras throughout the country will probably be glad to hear that the French have invented a new popular air, which probably will not be long in reaching this part of the world, and will support the Boulanger March, of which travellers had something too much last year. It is called the "Marche Française, or Le Père la Victoire," and is full of patriotism and rataplan, the composer being the colebrated Paulus.

Reports from London say that the season of

Italian opera at the Covent Garden Theatre

southern shore, has probably been the prime

has been unexpectedly and unusually successful, but the admirers of Wagner will be pleased to hear that the opera which drew best was "Lonengrin." in which our American prima donna, Miss Albani, sang the part of Elsa. Apropos of a recent concert, too. Truth speaks of the "truly remarkable parformance by Mr. Lloyd of the sword-smelting and forging songs from Wagner's 'Siegfried.' Wagner's advanced music is supposed to be ungrateful to the vocalist and trying to the voice; but Mr. Lloyd declares he finds it is nificent delivery of Siegfried's music in this scene seemed to imply that if the 'Nibeluna's Ring' had been sung in 1882, by similarly cuitured vocalists, it might have become as popular in this country as 'Lobengrin' now is. On the other hand, we observe that Herr Sold has been compelled to diminish the allowance of Wagner's music at his Brighton Beach con certs and fall back upon earlier and more popular composers. Coney Island audiences are made up of too small a number of advanced

A New Laws Tennis Expert.

From the Boston Revold.

From the Boson Revola.

Welliesley, July 12.—The third day's play in the open tennis tournament here was the best seen here, and as good, if not botter, than the best seen in New England this senson. The opening game was to have been the final contest for first prize in the singles between P. S. Sears, brother of the American champion, and Williston, they come Cambridge player, who se handsomery activated Medinites pesterday. Williston played in great form, winning the first two sets and making a big bid for the match. Sears won the last three sets and match with playing better than ever before done by him, and certainly the best seen in New England this senson.

It's Just So Everywhere.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Happening

in at the news agency in this town the other evening.
"Hello!" I said, "what is this " pointing to a great pile
of Borlds. "Oh, those are old Worlds which we sel for
waste paper." "What!" said I, "don't the Borld lake

as well as formerly ?" "No." said the newsman: "the

World's sales have fallen off lately at a great rate, and The Sus's sales have largely increas d. The World has

dropped off 00 copies within a few days, and Tux Sta

A Government Laborer's Plea.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will

you be kind enough to insert this in Tue Sus on Sunday

next in the interest of workingmen who worked or were compelled to work ten hours per day, commenc-ing July 9, 1877, until Sept. 21, 1877, and cach year up to

1882 from March 21 to Sept. 21. We have a toll before

Congress which is of interest to the laboring classes all

working classes that on the rise delike him. It we now the if we had a few mo e rise delike him. It we now been working for any person or firm other that the Gov-ernment we would be paid prome it in everyme. A but was passed by both tituses of forgress and was signed by the President making eight hours sized days work for aborers workingo, and inschance. This law has never been repealed. It is on the statute books this min-ute, so you see our claim is a just one. All we ask is justice. As Ins few is the paper that has given me fught since my schooldays I hope it will oblige. Respectfully yours.

Not Much of a Baby.

Smith-That's not a bad looking baby in that

carriage. Cricks.

Cricks istopping the carriage: - N no. but I've got one

has increased 85 copies.

MONICLAIR, N. J., July 14.

When the mucous surfaces of the bronchia are sore and inflamed. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold, or subduing a cough, you will faul in it a certain remedy.—Asa.

at home about the same size who is worth a dozon of it.
(I'm name) - Whose bary is side.'
Name - Weil, sort i only wint with the leddy this
mortaly, but of that her name is Mrs. Cricks.
(Cricks-Ill, thus; you sittle fat rescal. Bon't you
know your own popsey wopery? Ain'the a dalsy, Smith? musicians to permit of the entire discarding of